# WASHINGTON.

President Grant on Removal of Political Disabilities.

Increasing the Radical Majerity in the House-Another Democratic Member Ousted-Washburn's Postal Telegraph Bill Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1870.

The President's Views on the Removal of Disabilities.

I stated in my despatches last night that the President dent did not intend, for the present at least, to send a message to Congress recommending the general removal of disabilities. I am able to night to con-firm that statement on the very highest authority that of the President himself. In the course of brief conversation with the President this morning l'asked him whether he intended, as reported se eral times lately, to issue an amuesty proclamation or to send a special message to Congress recom-mending the removal of disabilities imposed by the th amendment? He smiled good-humor

edly and answered:—
"No, sir; I don't intend to issue an annesty pro clamation at all. My predecessor, President John son, exhausted that pretty thoroughly (smiling); but it is quite true that I did some time ago contemplate sending to Congress a special message recon sending the removal of all disabilities. I though ald be the restoration of Texas and the othe tes to the Union, believing that it would have the effect to promote general good feeling and harmony throughout the South; but since then there have many complaints about outrages in the uth and requests for military interposition in me of the States—like Tennessee and North Caro have come to the conclusion that so long as the state lety in those districts is such as to call for milltary aid to preserve order it would be useless to re-commend to Congress the removal of disabilities For the present, therefore, I cannot send that message to Congress."

I asked the President if it was true that he had bad a message of the kind proposed ready to send to Congress. He replied, "Yes, sir," and went on to state that the document had been all ready, but its presentation was abandoned for the reasons already stated. I am informed that the President's message was a brief but statesmanlike document, urging Congress to remove by proper enactment all disa bilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment, under one simple condition, to wit:—The appearance of all applicants in open court and announcement of their desire. It will be seen by this that the disorderly classes of the South, who have recently given rise to so much cause of complaint have a great deal to answer for. Had they kep quiet and behaved themselves with ordinary decene; and respect for law by this time the whole South might have been in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges possessed before the rebellion. President Grant, rising above party demands, and consulting only the kindness of his heart and a broad, benevolent statesmanship, would have swep all disabilities out of existence had the unrepentant rebols restrained themselves within proper bounds. It is probable, however, that the day is not far dis ant when the President will be able with impunity to gratify his noble impulse. Grand Jubilee of the Washington Africans-

Breaking Through the Barriers of Caste-

A Two-Horse Act by Mayor Bowen. The Bowen negroes had a jubilation to-day over the raffication of the fifteenth amendment. It was one of those odd, grotesque parades which can seen in Washington on an occasion when the darkeys turn out to celebrate some event in which they are interested. The split in the radical party here, which prevails among blacks as well as the whites, had the effect of making them turn our rather sim. In order to make the line stretch out as much as possible, and to supply the absence of the anti-Bowen darkeys, the procession was marshalled in Indian file. Bowen, who is auxious for the election, did his best to make a grand dis play. The entire Fire Department was ordered out the bells were rung and all the corporation em ployes had a grand holiday. First of all came detachment of police, mostly whites, but not with out a mixture of darkeys. There was a general mixing up of white and black bands, and the question of equality was settled, so far as it could be settled by a procession. Some of the negroes of procession and indulging in an old fashioned Vir ginia breakdown; others threw their hats in the air elapped their hands and shouted "Glory, hallejush in vigorous style. Among the mottoes on the banners were. "We Trust in God and Belleve in Grant "By Industry We Thrive," "Bowen and Liberty, "Death to All Renegate Republicans, White and black." A feature of the procession was two or three wagon loads of negro girls dressed white, with slags in their hands, representing the several States. There was a wagon containing an admixture of the races-negroes, Indians, China men and whites-representatives of the breaking down of the old wall of partition and the general progress of events. In rear of the procession was line of old carts drawn by broken down prules use on the corporation work. Each cart had a load o lazy negroes who hang around the City Hall and draw their rations from the soup houses. Mayo Bowen brought up the rear, mounted upon two horses, one black and the other white, emblematic of his sympathy and love for both races. He wa nanked on each side by a stalwart African mounted on a white horse. The procession passed the White Bouse and was reviewed by the President, Secretary Boutwell and Collector Grinnell. On Friday night the auti-Bowen negroes will have

a torchtight procession.

The Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company-

A Land Subsidy Wanted. The memorial of Cyrus W. Field, asking for the passage of an act to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company and to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Asia, arrived here to-day, accompanied by the bill which Cyrus ! Co. desire to have passed. Mr. Field represents that the successful accomplishment of this new iin will supply the only link now remaining in order to make, in connection with lines now in operation and under contract, a chain of telegraphic com munication around the globe. The bill propose that Congress shall incorporate a company posses sing a capital of ten million dollars in gold, the entire amount to be subscribed and paid in within one year from the organization company under the act of incorporation, which shall have power to construct an ocean cable between California and Japan and China, either direct or b the way of the Hawaiian Islands, or some other islands of the Pacific Ocean. It furthe provides that upon the completion of the cable within five years from its organization under the act of incorporation, and not otherwise, the com pany shall receive —— acres of the public lands by the location of scrip to be issued under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior after the whole amount of the capital shall have been paid. It declares that this grant shall be made upon the damental condition that the company shall con piete the cable within five years from the date of its organization under the statute. It also proposes that authority shall be given for the employment of one or more vessels of the navy to make the necessary surveys and sounding of the ocean and coasts in and over which the cable ha to pass, and to assist in laying the same. As a pice ige and guarantee for the good fatta with which the enterprise is undertaken by the company, at requires that a deposit shall be made with the Secretary of the Treasury of United States bonds to the amount of \$100,000, to be returned to the company if the cable shall be completed and placed in working order wathin the time prescrit be forfelled to the United States upon the failure of the company to construct the cable within that The proposed act also declares that the have priority over all other pations and over all corporation, and private per-

the country to shy fereign country through the cable, and priority over all corporations and private individuals in the transmission of messages from abroad to this country. The right is also conferred upon the United States to transmit annually, free of charge, over the line of telegraph, messages on government business not exceeding, at the regular tariff rate, \$600,000 in any one year.

Washburn's Postal Telegraph Bill.

The select committee to which was referred the bill to establish postal telegraph lines in the United States instructed their chairman, Mr. C. C. Washburn, to-day to report the bill. The committee was unanimous in its action. A report is to be prepared

unanimous in its action. A report is to be prepared and presented with the bill.

The Pacific Mail Company's Subsidy.

Richard B. Irving, of New York, was before the select committee on the decline of American tonage to-day and made an argument in benalf of the bili now before the Senate to double the service and the subsuly of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company between San Francisco, China and Japan The service on this route now performed by the Pacific Mail Company is monthly, for which they receive a subsidy of \$500,000 a year, and the bill ask for \$1.000,000 for a semi-monthly service. It also provides for the building of new first class iron steamships at the rate of one a year until the com-

ment demanded for the service is filled.

The Heward Investigation Postponed. Howard investigation, which was to have een mangurated to-day, was again postponed on account of the non-attendance of witnesses. Fer-nando Wood, with his counsel, Joseph H. Bradley, was in attendance, as was also General Howard, who has engaged Edgar Ketcham, of New York, as his counsel. Among the witnesses summoned are General Babcock, A. S. Cox and several officers and employes of the Freedmen's Bureau. The chairman of the committee stated, in explanation of the absence of witnesses, that the Sergeant-at-Arms had not summoned the witnesses on account of no appro-

The Lloyd Aspinwall Difficulty Adjusted.

The Spanish government having, through Minister
Sickles, expressed its compliance with the demand
of the United States for the refease of the Lloyd Aspinwall, it is understood that orders have been sent to the Captain General of Chba instructing him not only to release the vessel, but to comply in the most make indemnity for the seizure. As the Captain General is yet indulging in his performations in the this question shall have been entirely adjusted.

The Market Gardeners' Tux.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that farmers and gardeners who sell only the product of their own farms and gardens from their wagons along the streets wherever they can obtain permission to temporarily place them, having no regular place upon the street for their wagons, where their customers may expect to find them but changing their localities, standing one day in one place and another in another, do not by so deing render themselves liable to special tax as produce

Secretary Gorham's Case Adjourned. An adjourned meeting of the Sepate republican caucus for the furtner consideration of the difficulty between Senator Cole and Secretary Gornam wa morning. Senator Cole made a speech in support of his charges against Mr. Gornam, and Senator Stewart replied in the latter's defence. The bonr of tweive having arrived the caucus adjourned until Friday morning without taking any action. Relief of the Families of the Oneida Disaster.

The bill introduced by Senator Cragin to-day for the relief of the families of the officers and men lost on the Oneida is similar to that in the case of the Congress. It allows to the widows and children of the deceased twelve months' extra pay. In case there is no widow or children the amount is to go to the parents. The bilt also authorizes the proper accounting officer to settle the accounts of the late

Designs of the New Postage Stamps Designs of the New Postage Stamps.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General having completed his improvement of the postage stamps to take the place of those now in use, they are ready for issue. He says the gum is guaranteed to stick the following is a description of the new stamps:—One cent, Franklin, profile bust by Rubricht, color profile bust after Powers, color velvet brown; three cents, Washington, profile bast after Houdon, color milori green; six cents, Lincoln, profile bust after Volt color cochineal red; ten cents, Jefferson, profile bust after Powers' statue, color chocolate; twelve cents. Clay, profile bust, after Hart, color neutra tint purple: fifteen cents. Webster, profile bust, after Clevenger, color orange; twenty-four cents, Scott, profile bust, after Coffee, color pure purple; thirty-three cents, Hamilton, profile bust, after Cerracht, color black; ninety cents, Commodore O. H. Perry,

Postmasters Nominated. postmasters to the Senate to-day:-John O. Goodman, Lowell, Mass.; Henry Chickering, Pittsüeld, Mass.; John Stowe, Springfield, Mass.; Isaac Seeley, Great Parrington, Mass.; Edwin Rodgers, North Adams, Mass.; John H. Smith, Piolo, Kan.; James W. Rice, Garnett, Kan.; James R. Brown, Olathe, Kan.; Edward B. Stephens, Binghamton, N. Y. Postal Telegraph.

graph at its meeting to-day instructed General Washourn, of Wisconsin, the chairman, to report his bill, peretofore introduced, connecting the telegraph with the postal service. Nominations.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—Alanson B. Long to be United States Attorney for Louisiana; W. T. Harlan, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth district of Massachusetts, Personal.

Collector Orignell, of New York, arrived here to day, and early in the forenoon bad a long interview with the President in the presence of Secretary Boulweil. The grumblers and malcontents are again striving to get up a strong pressure for the removal of Mr. Grinnell, but it is quite evident that their efforts will not be attended with success. Mr Grangell enjoys completely the confidence of the President, who regards the New York Collector as a man of steady integrity and ability. To-night Mr Grunnell diged with Senator Fenton and J. A. Gris void, of New York, at the Arlington House.

W. G. Weed, of Albany, is here to prevent th threatened removal of some of his friends from the

John A. Griswold, of Troy, is looking after the steel and iron interests in the Tartif bill. He is largely interested in the paragraph relative to steel.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## Second Session.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1870. The calendar being taken up, the resolution for a joint special committee on Indiau affairs was debated.

Mr. Caeserly, (dem.) of Cal., moved to require that a ma

crity of the members chosen from each house shall be ne-essary to constitute a majority of the committee. Adopted and the resolution passed. and the resolution passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I.—For the better organiz.

ion of the Medical Department of the Navy of the

tion of the Medical Department of the Navy of the United States.

By Mr. Cragin, (rep.) of N. H.—For the relief of the widows and or shans of the others, scance and marines of the United States was ressed Outside, and for other purposes.

Mr. Trombulli, rep.) of III., chairman of the Judiciary Committee, established a report upon the petition of O. H. Hart, claiming a seat in the Senate from Florida, in place of the present memoer, Mr. Gilbert. The resolution accompanying the report declares that Anjan Gilbert was duly elected, and is entitled to bold the seat now occupied by him.

Mr. Thurman, deem) of Ohio, the minority member of the committee, and the case was considered in committee in his absence. He was not conversant with the facts upon which the report was based and could not say whether he approved of the report or net.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock, the Georgia bill being taken up, Mr. Wilson, (rsp.) of Mass., asked that some time to-morrow be fixed for taking a vote upon the bill.

Mr. Drakk, rep. of Mo., ebjected, remarking that the importance of the subject entitled is to the follest and frest classion.

Mr. Drank, rep.: of Mo., ebjected, remarking that the importance of the subject entitled it to the follest and freest cleanistion.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Oregon, made an argument in support of his amendment providing that the next election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Theraday after the first Monday in November, 18.0: proinbiting the extension of official terms beyond the regular period named in the State constitution, and requiring the consent of the Legislature to this legislature.

Mr. Edminth, (rep.) of VI., a member of the Judiciary Committee, said the committee were influenced by a desire to get out of the present disciplity. The most practical way, in lively opinion, was to let the Legislature expire at the time appointed in the State constitution.

Mr. Williams thought if the body could spist for six

months longer for the purposes of legislation, it might, upon some consideration, continue for two years longer.

Mr. TRUBEULL remarked that its caletone for one hour beyond the date named in the conglitution of Georgie would be purely by virtue of Congressional usurpation.

After further discussion by Mesers. Ferry and Abbott Mr. Morton was awarded the floor, but gave way for a motion to go lipto executive session, and after thaif an hour spent therein the Benate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1870. THE NORTH CAROLINA CONTRETED ELECTION CASE. Mr. McCranty, (rep.) of lows, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Francis E. Shober is entitled to his sent as a representative from the Sixth district of North Carolina, without prejudice to the right of Nathaniel Boyden to contest it. The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. Shober came in front of the Speaker's chair and took the oath of office.

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Mr. Ketler, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill in reference to international unitary coinage, not, he said, to have action taken on it now, but to bring it to the attention of Congress and the country and to have action taken at a later period of the sasion.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., made some remarks on the same subject, after which the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Heaton, (rep.) of N. C., from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill to establish an assay office at Helena, Montana. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations after remarks by Mr. Heaton, in which he spoke of the fact of a hundred millions of the precious metals having been taken from the mines of Montana during the last eight years.

Mr. MOSEAN , dem.) of Ohio, presented ten petitions, asking Congress to abolish the gational banks, issue ave hundred millions in greenbacks, making the same receivable in any of the bonded debt.

The House them Western Pirkorion Caste.

The House then proceeded to vote on the resolutions in the Louisiana contested election case of Hunt against Shel-don. The recolution of the majority was adopted by a party rote, the only exception being hir Singham, who voted with the mine and proceeding hir Singham, who voted with don. The resolution of the strength of the Penn vote, the only exception being Mr Bingham, where the minority.

Mr. CZESNA, (rep.) of Pa., moved to proceed to the Penn sylvania contested election case of Taylor against Reading. Mr. Schiffnor, (rsp.) of Ohio, felt bound to object, and proposed the question whether the House would now controlled the proposed the question whether the House would now controlled the proposed the question whether the House would now controlled the proposed the question whether the House would now controlled the proposed the question whether the House would not controlled the proposed the question whether the House would not controlled the proposed the question whether the House would not controlled the proposed the question whether the House would not controlled the proposed the question whether the House would not controlled the proposed the question whether the House would not controlled the proposed the question that the proposed the question whether the House would not controlled the proposed the question whether the House would not controlled the proposed the question whether the House would not controlled the proposed the question whether the House would not controlled the proposed the question that the proposed the proposed the question that the proposed the proposed the question that the proposed the

sider t.

The question was put by the Speaker. On a division of the House the vote stood 65 to 65; then tellers were ordered, when the affirmative vote was 96 in any so to conted.

Mr. BROOKS, (rep.) of N. T., called for the yeas and nave, when the vote was—yeas 167, nays 55; so the House, at hair past two, proceeded with the election case of Taylor against Reading, the majority report being that Reading, the sitting member, was not entitled to the seat, and that Taylor, the contestant, was, and the minority report taking opposite grounds.

contestant, was, and the minority report taking opposite grounds.

Mr. CESINA, representing the majority of the committee, moyed the previous question, with the offer that, if seconded, he would allow forly minutes to the opposite side and take only twenty minutes to himself.

Mr. RANDALL, dem., of ra., representing the minority of the committee, objected to that, saying that the sitting member dearly it o speak, as uld several other gentlemen.

The House, however, seconded the previous question, and Mr. RANDALL proceeded to address the House in defence of the right of the sitting member.

After discussion by Mr. Reading (the sitting member) and Messra. Hale, Silies and Cesana the resolutions of the majority were adopted by years Rich and dear party vote.

Mr. Rayfor was therefore sworn in as a member instead of Mr. Rayfor was therefore sworn in as a member instead of Mr. Rayfor was therefore sworn in as a member instead of Mr. Rayfor was therefore sworn in as a member instead of Mr. Rayfor was the contract of the contract of the contract of the Mr. Rayfor was the contract of the contra Mr. Reading.

IMPROVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT CROUNDS IN BUFFALO.

Mr. BENNETT, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a joint resolution authorizing the improvement of the ground owned by the United States in Buffalo, N. Y., and known as Fort Porter.

Beference:

the United States in Buffalo, N. Y., and known as Fort Porter. Referred.

Mr. Referred.

Mr. Clarke, (rep.) of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to reorganize the system of governing the Indian tribes, to promote their civilization and for other purposes. Recommitted.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass, asked leave to introduce his joint resolution to annex the republic of Dominica.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass, asked leave to introduce his joint resolution to annex the republic of Dominica.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., objected.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at four o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair—the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Butler of Mass.) to insert a paragraph making the duty on webbings of silk and rubber, &c., used in the manufacture of shoes, twenty-live per cent of cut rem, and on the amendment to that offered by Mr. Bonckes, to make the duty fifty per cent.

Mr. Butler's amendment was agreed to by 62 to 63. It is in these words:—

"On webbing composed of silk and rubber, or silk and

Mr. Butler's amendment was agreed to by 63 to 63. It is in these words.

"On webbing composed of silk and rubber, or silk and rubber and other materials, silk being the component materials of hield residence."

The next paragraph was that taxing sixty per cent all manufactures of silk not otherwise provided for.

Mr. Rox, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to reduce the duty to forly per cent. Rojected.

Mr. Hoxan, dem.) of Ind., moved to increase the duty to eighty-live per cent. arguing that if it was proper to anovers of the per cent. The next paragraph was one taxing flax, including flax, siraw, and all flax not hacked or dreased, \$20 per ton, and hacked flax \$40 per ton. Was as mended so as to read on flax not hacked or dreased.

ton.

The next paragraph was that taxing hemp unmanufac-tured, \$40 per ton.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) Mass., moved to reduce it to \$25 per ton, and argued that as that was the duty on Manila hemp, the United States treaty with Russia required the same duty to be levied on Russian heap.

Without disposing of the amendment the committee rose, Mr. Schunck first giving notice that he would by to get into committee early to-morrow and would move to have an even-ing session. use then, at five o'clock, adjourned.

#### LIGHTNING PUNISHMENT.

A Garroter Summarily Dealt With-Arraigned Convicted and Sentenced Within Thirtysix Hours-A Wholesome Warning-Fifteen Years with Hard Labor at Sing Sing.

The case of the People against John Brennau was yesterday brought up in the Court of General Ses sions before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr. The defendant was indicted for robbery in the first degree. The particulars of the case were published at length in the HERALD. It will be remembered that on last last Monday night Brennan attacked Tnomas B. Greene street and stole a gold watch and chain valued at \$120. The prisoner was pursued and arrested, having the watch in his possession. As soon as the Grand Jury brought in the indictment Brennan was arraigned, and after consulting with his counsel, deemed it prudent to admit his guilt. He stated to the Court that he was intoxicated at the time and that he had never been in a court of instice negare.

institute and that he had never been in a court of pustice defore.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows, in moving for judgment, said that Brennan attacked a respectable citizen and choked him until he was powerless and took away his waten.

Judge Bedford asked him if he had ever been in the State Prison, to which Brennan replied in the

Judge Bedford asked him if he had ever been in the State Prison, to which Brennan repiled in the negative. "It is one of the great mistakes of the age that you were not there five years ago," rejoined his flonor. "This is one of the worst cases of robbery ever committed in this city. A respectable gentleman is waiting for a car, at three o'clock in the morning, and you, rufflat-like, came up to him the morning, and you, rufflat-like, came up to him and assaulted him until he was almost insensible. You took his watch from him, and when you were arrested, not only it, but your hands were covered with blood. I shall send you to the State Prison for afteen years and six months, at hard labor."

An officer of the court conveyed Brennan beck to prison, and as they walked along this desperado from the City of Brotherly Love developed his character by stating, with an oath, that he had committed four similar robberies, but had been caught at last. He threatened, If he ever lived to come out to put a bigger head on the damned little District Attorney than the one he put on the man last Monday night. It is not probable that we shall have frequent visits from the "ping ugiles" of the village of Publadelphia when Brennan's associates learn that he was arrested, convicted and disposed of in less than thirty-six hours. Such instances of the speedy administration of the law as is furnished in this case cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the desperate class of theyers who prow around to waylay cutzens late at night.

## A "BOSTON MERCHAND" RAUPANT.

He Don't Like a Landlord, and "Goes" for Him—The Result.
Somehow or another the Twenty-minth precinct, which is confessedly one of the most orderly police

districts in the city, is every once in a while the scene of some turbulent disturbance which is by no means agreeable to peaceably inclined citizens in the neighborhood. There was one of these unpleasant affairs lest Tucaday evening, which was certainly a most outrageous affair. An individual who claimed, and may be rightly, to be the husband of a certain woman whom a certain handlord did not want in his house called upon the latter at his store, in Sixth avenue, on the evening in question, and assaulted him in his own house for doing what he had a legal right to do—to rent his apartments to whom he pleased. The "husband," after the assault, boasted that he had enough "police" outside to put down any police the landlord could call in; and, sure enough, when one of the clerks of the store zent out to get a policeman a gang of ten or affeen men congregated about the store to intimidate him. The feilow was arrested, however, and taken to the station house, where he begged to be let of; and, more from tear of personal violence from the man's backers than anything else, the gentleman who had been assailed relented and withdrew the charge of assault and battery, which he had preferred against the scoundrel at the station house. It was rumored yesterday afternoon that the assailed party intended to sue out a warrant for the arrest of the man.

New, the point in this case is simply this, whether a respeciable man doing business in this city can be intunidated by any rascal who, for real or felgined grievance, calls to his aid a mob of hangers-on to do his bidding. This kind of thing has been done too often in this city—where too peaceably inclined persons have been the injured parties—to be longer toierated, and the police should follow these bulites wherever they find them. Certain of the parties concerned in the row mentioned above are well known to the police, and may as well how as ever take warning and amend their manners, else they will and themselves in a tighter place than a grog shop. The individual who made himself so cowardly conspicuous in the affair of Tuesday evening claims to be a Boston merchant, and gave his residence as No. 484 Sixth avenue. If he de the neighborhood. There was one of these unpleasant affairs last Tuesday evening, which was cer

#### THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Railroad on Harlem Bridge-Great Questions of State-The Sectarian School Souffe-Reduction of Canal Tolle.

ABBANY, April 13, 1870. It might naturally have been supposed that the feelings of interest and excitement entertained by New Yorkers generally had been allayed, and that the weekly flood of metropolitan manipulators to this place would have ceased on the passage of the all important measures in relation to Gotham which have lately engrossed so much attention. Such, however, does not seem to be the case; for to day

MORDES OF OFFICE HOLDERS
and would-be office holders are here, crowding the corridors of the Delavan. It was to be believed that the threatening to kill off the Supervisors would stir up those gentlemen who were fully cognizant of the import of the inovement, and so some of them, havpassed the Senate, left the metropolis New York, hoping, no doubt, to be here in time to place a stumbling block in its way in the Assembly, or perhaps secure the services of

over their interests—and principals—in the measure. They came too late, as the bill had been passed all the way through and received the jaunty signature of the John T. Governor last night. Besides the Supervisory advocates there arrived here a large

WESTCHESTER WRANGLERS.

WESTGRESTER WEANGLERS,
who are much agitated on the Boulevard questions.
If the statements of some of those opposed to the
measures can be taken as correct, the people of New
York city are living free of taxation in comparison
to the luckless residents on Vother side the Spuyten
Duyvil. The bills in relation to the several avenues
into Westchester county and the purses of the property holders hang fire from day to day, but their
advocates are struggling hard to send them through. dvocates are struggling hard to send them through

WESTCHESTER'S WINNING WAYS are many, and as that immaculate and immortal county is so much represented here it is difficult to take in at a glance all the ways and means resorted

take in at a glance all the ways and means resorted to in behalf of the upper end of the late Metropolitan district. But among the ways before the legislature was a railway measure, smuggled in under A MOSS INNOCENT LOOKING TITLE, giving the Morrisania and Harlem Bridge Railroad Company authority to run their cars across the new Harlem bridge. This measure has been nere from time to time, but this year it appears as "An act to legalize the action of the Boards of Supervisors of New York and Westchester counties," The Supervisors having charge of the new bridge, it appears, gave the company the permission denied them by the State, and the attempt now to legalize that action is a left-handed means of obtaining the sanction of the State to the extension of the Railroad Across Harlem Builder.

Mr. Cauliwell wanted the bill referred back with power to report complete, but Schator Norvon smelt the rat and objected. This killed the matter for a while only, as Mr. Cauldwell floadly gained his point while the

was absent looking after some little measure in the

was absent looking after some little measure in the Assembly.

Among the questions now agitating the minds of the Solons is one in relation to a small corporation in which the name of a certain exporator is given as ban. It was amended by the Assembly and the name made banie. To this the Senate objected, and now a conference committee is to be appointed to settle this great question of State—

DOES DAN MEAN DANIEL!

Mr. Bergen should be on this committee, together with Mr. Alyord, as the former has read everything in the Bible, in books of men and politics and the dictionary—and there may be a great deal of gas wasted on the question—and the latter knows everything on every subject under the sun except, perhaps, the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation. When the result of the isbors of the committee are given to the world there can be, no donot that the numan race will be much enlightened and literature extensively enhanced.

THE RECTARIAN SELLETON

was again exposed to day in the Senate on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bil salowing the

was again exposed to day in the Semile on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bil allowing the town of Antwerp to issue bonds for \$5,000 for the and of the Black River Methodist Seminary was lost.

and of the Black River Nethodist Seminary was lost.

This second to the party one worthy Senators are in the laterior a retailing of the meaning of the so-called sectional school clause in the tax levy; explained that it was not as much sectional as the bill under consideration, and that if this were passed Senators should be consistent and vote for allowing the city of New York to tax uself to support schools, not for the instruction of children of any particular sect, but for the Jow and Genthe alike. He did not believe in allowing legislation to be influenced by Wandering Ministers and Peritarter Parsons, who had nothing eise to do than hold conventions and get up petitions and a great cry about matters of which they did not understand the import, and which gentlemen on the other side of the iduse wilfully misrepresented for the purpose of the iduse wilfully misrepresented for the purpose of the iduse wilfully misrepresented for the purpose of the state treasury.

WAR HORSE MURPHY

Took up the debate in the same strain, and demon-

took up the debate in the same strain, and demonstrated that the clause in lest year's tax levy was not sectarian, and was not made in the benefit of any particular creed; that it could be regarded only as sectarian masmuch as it unfortunately happened that the majority of those who had sought the aid allowed by that clause were members of the Roman Catholic Church. The debate grew quite warm. Senators Wood, Woodin and Lewis "STILL HARPING OS MY DACOHTER."

pitched into the Catholic religion as being endeavoring to break up the great system of public education provided for by the State. The Senate chamber during the discussion was crowded, and all present seemed to take a great deal of interest in the subject. The questi on may, if not now settled, become

during the discussion was crowded, and all present seemed to take a great deal of interest in the subject. The question may, if not now settled, become an interest of many, if not now settled, become in the State canvass in the future, and the question naturally occurs whether it is safe for the party now in power to risk its newly obtained authority for \$200,000. In a few days it is expected that some able advocates will arrive from different sections of the State in favor of the measure, and a spicy controversy may closure.

A REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS, it appears, has been agreed upon by the Conference Committee, and the report of the committee made to-day by Senator Hardenburgh assents to a reduction of the tolls by the Canal Board to such an extent, not exceeding fifty per cent below the rates as prescribed by the toil sheet of 1852, as the Board shall in its discretion deem expedient and as the exigencies of trade shall demand during the ensuing season of navigation, and to change the same from time to time as circumstances shall in the judgment of the Board require. This will no donot suit the canal people and all interested in the cheap transportation of produce, and tend to draw to the waver avenues of the State a large amount of the traffic which Empire State.

The rew york founding assented \$100,000 in the Tax Levy. A committee of leading citizens arrived here yesterday and strongly arged the matter. It had been "manging fre," as it was supposed to be merely a move for political capital for Congressional John Fox, who has been largely interested in pushing ine institution. Mr. Tweed has also taken an active part in the question until the young democracy difficulty. But as it has been explained that the institution is merely to work a great reform, secomplish a heavenly work and be conducted only on a charitable and Christian plan, and to be used by no means as a political machine, the subject has been favorably reconsidered and the appropriation for the construction of the institution will be inserted

vate subscription.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS

are up to-day, but there is still a large amount of business remaining ununitshed. It is probable, however, that an adjournment will be effected about the latter part of next week, and the work is being hugged the part of next week, and the work is being hugged the part of next week, and the work is being numbered through with that intent. The granding committee are working like beavers and rolling off bills by the wholesale.

THE TAX LEVIES

are nearly ready, and will be reported to the House to-morrow. Charter Aleck has been interviewed half to death by applicants with little items to be inserted in the levies, and although many have called but few have been chosen to be specially cared for.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The democrats elect nine to the republicans seven of the Supervisors. Thatcher's majority is about 15,000. The vote was the largest ever cast, being about 15,000. The democrats have a majority in the board of Aldermen of seven. The democr

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 13, 1870. REPORTS.

By Mr. Tweed To legalize the contract of James Saxon

with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonally of New York also for a court house in the Ninth Judicial district; also re lative to grading Eighth avenue; also to incorporate the association for the benefit of the colored orphane.

By Rr. LORD—Appropriating money for the Willard Asylum. lum.

By Mr. PARKER-To facilitate the construction of the Adirondack Railroad.

A dirondack Railroad.

Hy Mr. Scott.—For State aid to the Buffa'o and Washington Railroad.

By Mr. SANTOND.—For State aid to the New York and Onwego Midland Kailroad.

Mr. MCRPHY dissented from all reports for State aid to railroads. railroads.

By Mr. CBRANER To further assend the charter of Brookin. Base or provide a fill amending the charter of the frequency Life Insurance Company. Mr. Twillip reported the bill to widen Washington avenue

Incorporating the Society for the Aid of Friendises Womes and Children.

and Chieres.

Mr. Munny introduced a bill relating to public health in portions of Metropolitan Sankery district, which was passed.

The metion to recommeter the bill authorizing the estilement of claims of the State against Westchreier county was carried and the bill was family loss—16 to 12.

#### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 18, 1870.

ALBANT, April 18, 1876.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for filling vacancies in the Brooklyn Board of Assessors and increasing their salaries to \$3,500 each, and that of the clerk to \$3,000; incorporating the Nassau Savings links of Brooklyn; fixing rates for the publication of legal notices. This bill provided that in cases where figures are mixed in with the reading 200 enes measure shall constitute a folio. The bill was lost -25 to 04.

On motion of Mr. NACHTMANN a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. folio. The bill was lort. 25 to 64.
On molion of Mr. Nachtman's a motion to reconsider was laid up the table.
Authorizing the Southeide Long Jeland Raifrond to run a track into the city of Brockiyn; amending the charter of the Insurer's Indomnity Company of New York, increasing the capital stock to \$800,000; to lay out and congitued the capital stock to \$800,000; to lay out and congitued Riliside avenue in Jamaice, Queeng county incorpog ring the New York State Loan and Trial Comphay; estending Lexington avenue, New York, to Harleim freer; relating to county courts and fixing the salaries of county judges and surrogates in the several counties; providing for a polec court popular in the Ninth Judicia district of New York city; amending ting the Panth Judicia district of New York city; amending the planter of Brooklyp; making provision to take achieviledyment or proof of documents by persons reading in Canada; extending Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth sireets, New York, to the North river; snoroprating the Pacific Savings Bank, of New York; atmenting the Charter of the New Amstardam Ravings Bank, New York; fixing the powers and jurisdiction of Eurogates courts of New York and Kings counties; confirming the laying out and constructing of Madison avenue in West Farms; also relative to the Fire Department of New York; also relative to copaning streets in Brooklyn; asso giving the Brooklyn Common Council power to resource arrest railway trasks.

By Mr. Firends—To present frauds in the sale of railroad tickets.

By Mr. FIRLDS To present frauds in the sale of railron lekets.

By Mr. PRRAB.—Providing for draining Harlem thats; also clative to the Fire Department of New York; also relative o opening streets in Brooklyn class giving the Brooklyn Common Council power to remove street railway tracks.

mon Council power to remove street railway tracks.

Evoulng Nession.

Mr. Jacone introduced the Annual Tax bill, and it was made the special order for Saturday next.

BILLS PASEID.

Incorporating the Polytechnic Association of the city of New York; conferring jurisdiction on the New York city Diatrict courts in cases against foreign corporations; extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace of Elmira; incorporating the East River Markel Association.

#### OBITUARY.

Francisco Solano Lopez, President of Para-Lopez, of Paraguay, is dead. After a herote struggle of five years' duration he has fallen, refusing to the last to surrender to his enemies.

HIS BIRTHPLACE AND EDUCATION.

Francisco Solano Lopez was born at Ascuncton Paraguay, in 1827. His father, whom he succeeded in accordance with the provisions of his private will, by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the constitution of naming his successor, was Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, well known as the Dictator of Paraguay and successor of Dr. Frankia. The career of Don Carlos and of the late President were remarkable. The first may be said to have been the Frederick William of Paraguay He moulded the people of his republic into a solid, compact mass. He was a complete and absolute dictator over the people. From a population of 1,250,000 souls he organized an army of 60,000 men. of which 15,000 were always in service, while all the able-bodied Paraguayans were subject to be placed under arms at his command. In addition, the entire commerce of the country was under his control.

Undoubtedly full of ambitious designs, Don Carlos prepared his son for the giorious destiny that he be lieved awaited him. The deceased President was sent to Europe, where he received a brilliant education. He was versed in all the modern languages and is said to have been a close student of history

tion. He was versed in all the modern languages, and is said to have been a close student of history. One of his special studies was the art of war. There was no branch of the military service in which he was not proficient, as was proven by the alines in the recent war to their cost.

\*\*MBE ENTRANCE INTO PUBLIC LIPE.\*\*

Soot after his return from Europe Don Francisco was commissioned a general by his father. In 1853, when but twenty-seven years of age, he was sent to Europe in the capacity of Minister Plentpotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of France. As such he negotiated treaties of commerce with England, France and Sardinia, all of which were very advantageous to Paraguay, and were evidences of the diplomatic skill possessed by the young Minister. It should be borne in mind that that of Paragnayah resders for many years, had long since been abandoned, and, although the Dictator preserved his power unbroken, he had initiated numerous liberal measures ussigned to develop the resources of the country.

Early in 1862 Don Francisco returned to Paraguay, and on the 10th of September of the same year his father died. Before doing so, however, he had, as we have already stated, bequeathed the presidency to his son. The latter convoked the Hishop, the Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court and other high functionaries in a junta or council, and in their presence read the will of hisfather. Soon after, Congress was summoped in extra session, and on assembling promptly confirmed Don Francisco as President of Paraguay.

His Civil Rule.

Like his father's, the civil rule of the new President was admirable for its perfect discipline. From 1862 to 1865, when the fatal war broke out, Lopez was busily engaged in strengthening his position at home and absent. The army especially was devoted to him. With consummate skill the fluances of the republic were managed. Military and civil officers received scenity pay, while the privates of the army got nothing more than their clothes and rations. It must not be supposed

they were always nearly engaged constructing of the thications, making roads or employed on other public works.

The outsies of title war.

Such was the position of affairs in Paraguay up to the fail of 1864. At this time civil war was waging in the republic of Uruguay. Flores, who subsequently became President, was the leader of the insurgents against the regular government, and received the sympathy of the Erazhans. This created in feeling on the part of the Uruguayans opposed to Processed in the part of the Uruguayans opposed to Processed in feeling in the part of the Uruguayans opposed to Processed in feeling in the part of the fature, threatening to marca an army into the country if these were denict. This action on the part of Brazh was decidedly wrong. As soon as information reached President Lopez he protested against newfirst on August 39, 1804, and a second time on September 3, of the same year. The protest was disregarded. On the 11th of November a Paraguayan war vessel captured a Brazhian mail steamer on its passage up the Paraguayan river to the province of Matteo Grosso. On the next day Lopez nothing the Brazhian Minister at Assenctions that heuceforth the Paraguay river would be closed to all Brazhian vessels. A rupture of diplomatic relations followed. On the 14th of December a Paraguayan army began its march into the province of Matteo Grosso. The Brazhian of the title of Nova Combra was captured on the 20th and within a 1ew months all the principal points in the province were occupied by the Paraguayans.

The readers of the Herald have been made ac-

a few months all the principal points in the province were occupied by the Paraguayans.

The readers of the Heraald have been made acquanted in minute detail of the progress of the war, from its outbreak to the final night of Lopez luto the mountains. Por five long years he straggied heroically against overwhishning numbers. His defence of the fortress of Humaita was desperate and brilliant. Inch by high he contested the advance of the allies into Paraguay. Battle after battle was fought, and on every field, though often detailed, the Paraguayans displayed a courage which nothing could daunt. It is doubtful if the annals, of war record more self-sucribing heroism than that displayed by the e South Americans.

Sympathy for LOPEZ.

So long as the treaty of alliance between Urugazy, Brazil and the Argentine Confederation was kept secret the weight of public sentiment was against Lopez. But when its provisions were made known he became an object of general sympathy. As the representative of republicanism he battled against importaism. He had often decisted that the struggle would not end so long as he lived and he kept his word faithfully. To the end of his life (if he is dead) he combatted the power of Brazil, and by his death on the battle field has attested his devotion to his country and to its Institutions. It was not his fate to be a Frederick the Great, but had he possessed the resources of that monarch he would have proved himself one. As it is history must record of him that he made one of the most brinkin defences against heavy odds ever made by a military jeater.

Charles Augustus de Berlot.

Charles Augustus de Beriot. A desputch from Brussels, dated yesterday, An

nonness the death of this celebrated composer and violinist. He was born at Louvaine, Belgium, on the 20th of February, 1802, was educated in his native place, and studied music there until he had attabed his twenty-first year. He then went to Paris, where his twenty-first year. He then went to Paris, where he received instruction from Viotif, Baillot and other misters. His first appearance was made before a Paristan audience, at the same time with Pagauini, and was a great success. Thenceforth as a composer, not less as a violinist, he was widely and favorably known. In Mistch, 1835, De Beriot married Mine, Malibran, who died auddenly a few months later. In 1842 he was appointed Professor to the Conservatione at Brussels, which position he afterwards relinquished to one of his nupris. The decased was biiled for geveral years prior to his death.

## NITRO-GLYCERINE BIBASTEN

Frightful Accident in the Marble Quarries at Sing Sing Prison-Unexpected Explosion of a Blast-A Convict Eilled and Three Others Injured, One of Them Fatally.

Another terrible manifestation of the subtle and destructive properties of nitro-glycerine was wit-nessed at Sing Sing Prison about ten o'clock yesterday morning, when four convicts were shockingly mutilated, one of whom has since died and another was not expected to survive during the night.

At the hour named, a blast six feet deep had been prepared in the upper marble quarry by a convict named Frederick Countin, who has been for years engaged in the quarries, and who has always been considered a careful man. The bore had been charged with about four pounds of nitro-glycerine, after which (as is the custom) a cloth was in-serted and a quantity of powder placed on the top for the purpose of igniting the explosive matter underneath. Before the fuse was ignited the alarm bugle was sounded and all the convicts left the quarry except Conklin, who quickly retired to a safe distance after he had applied the match. In a few moments the powder exploded, removing a small portion of rock, and, after remain-

removing a small portion of rock, and, after remaining several minutes, Conkin gave the signal "all over," and with his fellow convicts returned to examine the blast. Having reached the spot and while standing directly over the bore he was joined by another convict named Christopher Gliden, the latter having in his hand a can containing nitrogiverine. In an instant the blast went off, upheaving at least thirty tons of rock, blowing Gliden several feet into the air and hurling Conklin an aumost incredible distance from the spot. Charles kline and Jacob Pillwoith, colored, were also severely injured by the explosion.

The wounded and matulated men were at once carried to the prison hospital, where, upon examination by Dr. Cultins, it was found that Conklin and Gliden, in adultion to their other terrible injuries, had each a leg so frightfully crushed as to necessitate immediate amputation. The operations were subsequently attempted, but Conklin sank rapidly and died, while Gliden was so near dissolution as to exceeded all hops of recovery, his death being hourly expected. Dillworth was horribly mutilated by the burning compound which was scattered from the can held by Gliden and which fell with worse effect than morten lead on his body, perforating every spot it touched. In adultion to this a large piece of the can was driven much leaving a frightful gast. It is thought he will recover. Kline's injuries are not of a serious nature.

Although a large quantity of nitro-giveerine is

nt is thought he will recover. Kilne's injuries are not of a serious nature.

Although a large quantity of nitro-glycerine is being constantly used in the marble quarries no accident has heretofore occurred resulting in loss of life, and that of yesterday is attributed by the foreman to a defective fuse. It is but just to state that nothing which surgical skill could devise or humane feeling on the part of the prison authorities could prompt, were omitted to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate men whose terrible end has court a he unfortunate men whose terrible end has doom over the entire prison.

#### SPECIAL POLIFICAL NOTES.

It is predicted that there will be a "Cuff," if not a 'Cuffy," in the next Board of Alderman.

The Albany Evening Journal talks pretentleusly about the "relief of Broadway." What business in The Lowell Courier gives as Congressman Julian's

Fair weather patriots—Connecticut republicans.
It is proposed to send a Chinaman to West Point. Better than having a "Bull" there, if the academy

motto, "It is never too late to amend."

is to be made a China shop of. It has been related that the strings of a lyre have swayed monarchies. But it takes the yarns of many liars to run a world.

Theodore Tilton has sent the Independent, printed In satin, to all the crowned heads. The Prince of Darkness was not forgotten, but the copy to him

Sambo on the half shell-Downing, the oysterman in a Congressional committee room.

Scene in the City Hall—Marshal Tooker to a walter in the auto-room of the Mayor, "You will have to wait until you are called." The waiter— 'Alasi yes; 'Many are called, but lew are chosen' New title for an old play-"On the ftoad to Win."

opperhead State of New Jersey. "Room, boys, room "'-Roome, reappointed Feeper of the City Hall, has not yet accepted proposals to whitewash the pillars of the city capitol. Here's a good chance for the flerce young democracy.

The Newark Evening Courier predicts that Tam-many Hall will endeavor to dictate to the next Democratic National Convention in regard to the Presidenual nomination. In the words of Jemmy Twitcher-"Veil, vot ov it? If I stole the eggs didn't suck em.

Isn't it a little curious that while such names as Grant, Colfax, Summer, Greeley and the names of other republicans have been applied to stations on

guished living democrat is unknown. "Bet-Your-Bottom-Dollar" Butler is becoming the familiar cognomen of a certain class of politicians m Washington.

New England and the New Negro Vote-A Massachusetts Republican Organ Calls for Fair Piny.

A Massachusetts Republican Organ Calls for Fair Piny.

[From the Boston Advertiser (republican organ of the ex-Consul to Egypt), April 12.]

We believe that the expectation that the negroes will vote with such manimity in sympathy with their late masters will prove to be utterly unfounded. The reasons for this belief are so obvious that they need not be indicated. Furthermore, we hope that the vote of the blacks will be consolidated in layor of no party and of no section. There is great danger to the republic from this massing of votes on the line of nationality. We hear too much of the Irish vote, the Cerman vote, and now we are to have the negro vote. In the case of some of the people which seek our shores there is, unfortunately, too natch truth in the expression. We protest in advance against extending the mischelevous classification to the enfranchiscal blacks. It ought to be understood that voters cast their bailots not as Irishmen or Germans, or Frenchmen, or hegroes, but as Americans. Suffrage is not conferred in virtue of orthright, but in virtue of catzenship. We earnessly hope that each negro will voe according to the demands of race or section, it is true that the danger to such independence does not come altogether from the enemies of negro suffrage. So good a friend of the blacks as Wengel Phillips lately advised them, if they had any sense of grantede, to vote the republican fecket unaminosity and invariably. In the case of the individual negro this is excellent advice; so far as it contempates the blind adherence of the negroes as a body to one party it is permicions in the extreme. No enemy of the new voters could have cast a greater reflection upon their intelligence and pairtotism than to ask them to combine in amefecting support of a single political organization. So long as the republican party deserves the constitution that content in the support of the intelligent negroes. But at all times they ought to dence of the country it will have the support of the intelligent negroes. But at all times they ought to exercise the closest discrimination in the choice of

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Charles II. Morris had his pocket picked of \$1.200 in money and a note for \$100 waite riding in one of the Greenpoint cars yesterday atternoon.

Shortly before nine o'clock last night the stable of Patrick Nash, Broadway, near Rutledge street, Williamsburg, was set on fire and entirely consumed. Several attempts bad previously been made to destroy this property, but the incentiaries were frustrated. Loss on building, \$500; no in-

Daniel W. Robinson was arraigned before Justice Waish yesterday on suspicion, having been discov-ered the night previous in the stable of George W. Murphy, at the James Street Market, by an officer of the Forty-second precinct. As there was a horse, valued at \$4,600, the property of John McKinley, in the stall, it was suspected that the defendant was after that costly annual. He was committed for further hearing.

An officer of the Atlantic Dock squad found a very old German woman scated on the North Pier, near the Basin, Red Hook Point, on Tuesday night last, the Basin, Red Book Point, on Tuesday night last, weeping bliterly. She was unable to speak English, but stated to an interpreter that she had been living with her daughter, who was the invitess of a resident of Williamsburg; that she had \$1,000 in bank which her unmateral child wished to obtain, and that she had been left on the pier with ner runni by a man who brought her over there in a rowboat under pretence of seeing her on board a homeward bound forman packet. She was given over to the charge of the Superintencent of the Poor.

## NEW JESSY FISHERY COMMISSION,

Governor Randolph has appointed Dr. William P. Howell, of Woodbury, Gloucester county, and Jona H. Slack, of Bicomstury, Warren county, Commessioners to examine and report what legislation is necessary to advance and protect the fishing inconsist of New Jersey.